



## COCAINE BILL SWEEPS SENATE

Passage by Assembly To-day Assured and Governor Stands Ready Thereon to Sign Measure.

ONLY 6 AGAINST, 41 FOR

Prospective Legislation Result of The Tribune's Expose—Even School Children Enlarged by Widely Used Drug.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Albany, May 2.—With only six votes in opposition, the Senate to-night passed Assemblyman Walker's bill to limit the illicit sale of cocaine. The measure was drafted because of the Tribune's exposure of the alarming extent of the drug habit in New York City. The bill will have to be re-passed in the Assembly, but that will be done to-morrow. Governor Sulzer's approval is assured.

The vote was 41 to 6, those voting against the bill being:

Frank W. Godfrey, of Olean.  
Seth G. Heacock, of Iliac.  
Charles J. Hewitt, of Locke.  
John F. Murtagh, of Elmira.  
J. Henry Walters, of Syracuse.  
Clayton L. Wheeler, of Hancock.

Senator Wendt, of Buffalo, fought the bill viciously, but did not vote against it. Senator Walters, of Syracuse, demanded an explanation of the bill, and voted for amendments in the interest of the asthma cure proprietors. Senators Wagner and Cullen advocated the bill. Senator Wagner said the cocaine habit was wrecking hundreds of lives annually. Senator McClelland declared the officers of criminal courts and the prosecuting authorities in New York had collaborated on the bill.

The Walker anti-cocaine bill, introduced by the Assemblyman from the 5th Assembly District, Manhattan, was brought forth in response to the exposure made by The Tribune on December 2, 1912, of the openly flagrant selling of cocaine on the streets of New York and Brooklyn.

Acting on information tending to show that the anti-cocaine laws were being continually violated, and supported by judges and prosecutors who admitted that as the previous laws were worded it was an almost impossible task to get convictions in more than half the cases that came before them, The Tribune's investigators set out to learn whether actual purchases of the deadly drug could be made with the ease that the reports disclosed.

Even Near Schoolhouses.

An investigation of less than a week disclosed that the reports of the open sale of cocaine on the street corners of the city, not only in big and little Tenderloin sections but on street corners adjoining schoolhouses in quiet residential sections and other unexpected places, were far from being exaggerated, and that, as a matter of fact, neither police, prosecutors nor courts had reached anything more than the mere surface of the evil.

The law forbidding the sale of cocaine was found to be almost a dead letter, because a salesman, by admitting that he was a drug victim, could escape prosecution for the felony of selling by taking the misdemeanor penalty for having the drug in his possession.

On a half dozen street corners in each of the city's Tenderloin sections, as well as on many quieter street corners in more orderly localities, an investigator found "street sellers" who appeared to have not the slightest fear of detection or prosecution. It was found that in some sections cocaine sellers were deliberately enticing school children into the habit of using the

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## GAS GRAB SLIPS THROUGH Bill Practically Confers Right of Eminent Domain.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, May 2.—Without a word of protest the Assembly passed to-day one of the worst grab bills of the session. This was Senator Bussey's bill, giving practically unrestricted right of eminent domain to gas companies. Under this measure gas companies could go into an, city and condemn property right and left wherever they felt inclined. Their powers would be no less sweeping than those of the state itself. This bill is considered one of the most dangerous which the session has produced. Protests against it were filed with the leaders of both houses, but it slipped along to passage without any difficulty.

Earliest efforts were made to hold it in the Assembly Rules Committee and let it die there, but apparently the Rules Committee, from Speaker Smith down, couldn't see any reason why these public service corporations should not have this sweeping power.

## YOUNG GIRL WILL SUE E. CLARENCE JONES

Guardian Appointed to Enable Her to Bring Breach of Promise Action.

Miss Katherine Cecile Belden, of No. 980 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, had a guardian appointed in the Supreme Court yesterday to enable her to sue E. Clarence Jones, of the banking firm of E. Clarence Jones & Co. and director of several corporations, for breach of promise. Justice Lehman appointed Augustin Derby, a lawyer, of Rye, N. Y. Miss Belden is fifteen years old and Jones is forty-eight.

Miss Belden alleged in her petition that Jones promised her last July that he would marry her on his return from a trip to Europe. He returned last October, and, although a reasonable time has elapsed since then, said Miss Belden, he has not kept his promise. Miss Belden lives at the Brooklyn address with her grandmother.

Miss Belden declined last night to make any comment on her action, and at the home of Mr. Jones his secretary said he had never heard of the woman.

## DOG DECIDES LAWSUIT

Snarls at One Claimant and Bounds Into Other's Lap.

Shep, a collie, was the most important witness yesterday afternoon in the Morrisania court before Magistrate Marsh in a suit over the ownership of the dog between Mrs. Anna Morrissey, of No. 276 East 150th street, and Mrs. Freda Maurer, of No. 407 East 139th street.

Shep identified himself as the property of Mrs. Morrissey to the satisfaction of the magistrate, who ordered him turned over to her.

Mrs. Maurer, who has had possession of Shep for seven months, was brought into court on a summons issued on the request of Mrs. Morrissey. The animal had been stolen, the complainant alleged.

Mrs. Maurer said she got the dog from some boys and had named him Prince. The magistrate directed that the two women sit at opposite ends of a table in the courtroom and that each call the dog by the name she had given him.

"Here, Prince!" shouted Mrs. Maurer. "Come on, Shep!" called out Mrs. Morrissey.

The dog appeared confused for a moment. Then he snarled at Mrs. Maurer and leaped across the table into Mrs. Morrissey's lap.

Thereupon Magistrate Marsh ordered the collie turned over to Mrs. Morrissey.

## URGE WILLCOX FOR MAYOR

Mysterious Cards, Mailed in Brooklyn, Bear Cryptic Advice.

The following mysterious declaration, printed on cards of good quality, was circulated through the mails from Brooklyn yesterday:

WHEN A FOOL MEETS A FOOL AND THE FOOL OPENS HIS MOUTH, STOP! LISTEN! THINK!

For Mayor..... William R. Willcox  
For Controller..... William A. Prendergast  
For District Attorney..... C. S. Whitman  
For Borough President..... George McAneny  
For Pres't Board of Aldermen..... John Purroy Mitchell

DON'T YOU THINK THEY SHOULD HAVE THE SECOND CUP OF COFFEE?—A Fool.

Many persons puzzled their heads over the matter, but no satisfactory explanation was forthcoming.

## DOG ANALOGY FAILS MAN

One Bite Principle of No Avail to Cruel Husband.

Despite the contention that "a single faint" does not entitle a wife to sue her husband for a separation on the ground of cruelty, the Appellate Division affirmed the decree of separation yesterday which Mrs. Cecilia Gilmore obtained against William H. Gilmore, formerly an actor.

Mrs. Gilmore alleged that her husband had treated her cruelly ever since their marriage, in England, in 1902. His conduct became particularly inhuman in 1911, the wife said, when Gilmore told her he was tired of living with her. The "faint" mentioned in the case took place in the same year, when the actor told his wife about another woman. Gilmore denied the charges of cruelty.

Counsel for Gilmore said in his argument on the appeal: "Since when does a single faint entitle a wife to charge that faint as an act of cruelty? Even a dog is entitled to one bite."

ANGOSTURA BITTERS originated 1824, an old friend; an effective Spring tonic. —Advt.

## "OUR CAUSE," T. R. TELLS SUFFRAGISTS

Ex-President Makes a Stirring Plea for "Votes for Women" at the Metropolitan Opera House.

GETS A GREAT RECEPTION

Pageant Proves Brilliant Spectacle with Its Barefoot Dancers and "Beauties"—\$5,000 Is Raised for Suffrage.

Was it Colonel Roosevelt making his first speech for woman suffrage or was it the barefoot girls dancing in the pageant?

One or both of these two attractions it must have been that brought out at the Metropolitan Opera House last night probably the biggest and most brilliant audience that ever gathered in this country for the cause.

Colonel Roosevelt played up nobly. He talked about "our cause" and how Michigan was "stolen from us" as naturally as if he'd spent his life campaigning for votes for women from soap boxes on corners. It was a great relief to the good Progressives in the audience, who were noticeably a trifle nervous about their leader's maiden effort in the suffrage line.

Colonel Studies His Notes.

"I saw Alice Carpenter this afternoon," one Mooseette was heard whispering as the colonel rose, "and she said she was dreadfully worried about how he'd make out."

The colonel may have been nervous, too, for he studied his notes carefully while Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was making the introductory speech, and frequently consulted Mrs. Frederick Nathan, who sat beside him in the line of thirteen suffrage leaders—thirteen, including the colonel, who by his own admission is a suffrage leader now—on the huge stage.

Once on his feet, though, Mr. Roosevelt soon got away from his notes. He merely used them to shake at the audience when making an important point. He spoke slowly and with emphasis, with that curious falsetto that breaks out in his voice, rather more in evidence than it used to be.

The colonel began quite modestly by saying that most of his speech would be a ditto to what "Mrs." Shaw—that's the title the absent-minded colonel gave the spinster suffrage leader—had said. And he did ditto her denunciation of those who "oppose woman suffrage in this country because of the foolish and wicked things done by some women in another country."

Fanatics in Every Cause.

"Every reform which attracts zealous souls," said Colonel Roosevelt, "attracts some whose zeal outruns their discretion. To criticize the reform because of the foolish things these people do is to be more wrong than they are."

He made his speech, he said, "primarily to men," and he assured the men that "we" would win for woman suffrage, and that soon.

"You men of the East," he said, "we will carry these Eastern states. We have woman suffrage in the Pacific and Rocky Mountain states, and I don't think the East will permanently lag behind. Civilization is spreading."

"I ask every decent and self-respecting citizen who has the right to vote to take an active part in securing the vote for that half of the decent and self-respecting citizens who are denied the right."

Equality Not Identity.

"Equality of right doesn't mean identity of function. There is no identity of function between men in civil and military life. And if you can draw any line of intelligence and conduct without both men and women on either side, I'd like to see it. A line of conduct would have more women on the right side than men."

"I never say on the stump what I can't make good off the stump. I don't think votes for women would cure all evils. But I know from observation in the Western states, that it's a good thing. In no instance have I seen it produce damage, and in many cases I have seen it work better in social and civic conditions."

"We hear it said that women would neglect their homes if they voted. A century ago it was argued that if laboring men voted they would neglect their work."

"Any man who thinks now that voting would make him neglect his duty is entitled to think the same of his wife. But if you hear any man saying that his wife hasn't time to vote, tell him that is a reflection on him, and to go home and do his duty."

Pays Tribute to Women.

Colonel Roosevelt paid a high compliment to women like Jane Addams, Mrs. Nathan and Mrs. Florence Kelly, to whom he said he had always turned when he wanted light on problems of child labor, immigration or the minimum wage.

"We need such women in our coming constitutional convention," he said. "We meet them and consult with them in the lobby at such gatherings; why not have them sitting with us, side by side?"

"There is another woman in whom I have strong admiration—Ida Tarbell; but curiously, she objects to woman suffrage. I have read her writings with the greatest profit, and I cannot understand why, if she can teach me how to vote she isn't competent to vote herself."

That raised a laugh, but not as big as one came a few minutes later. Colonel Roosevelt was telling the audience how and by whom Michigan was "stolen from us."

"I saw placards, 'Vote Against Woman'

Continued on second page, fourth column.

## PRINCIPAL WITNESSES IN POLICE INSPECTORS' TRIAL YESTERDAY.



## CALIFORNIA WON'T FOLLOW PRESIDENT

Legislative Leaders Decide to Put Through Drastic Anti-Alien Land Bill Without Further Delay.

## A VICTORY WON BY BRYAN

Clause for Limited Leases Inserted—Progressives Warned That Act Will Lead to Test of Japanese Right to Citizenship.

Sacramento, Cal., May 2.—The California Senate showed a resolute determination to-day to put aside the recommendations of President Wilson and his envoy, Secretary Bryan, and pass an act prohibiting Japanese and other aliens ineligible to citizenship from holding land by purchase, or by lease for more than three years.

It seemed certain that the bill would pass to-night, although the majority leaders gave ample time for debate. As amended, the Webb bill, while omitting the term "ineligible to citizenship," now allows aliens to lease agricultural land for a period not to exceed three years. This is considerable of a concession from the language of the first draft, and is regarded as a victory won by Secretary Bryan from the ultra-radical exclusion element headed by Governor Johnson.

Democratic opposition was purely tactical. The minority confessed its sympathy with the ends sought and freely criticized the bill, not as too drastic, but as too weak. Where the minority differed was in its judgment of the means wisest to employ. This attitude found its expression in a resolution offered by Senator Curtin, and defeated by a vote of 19 yeas to 26 nays. The administration majority for the bill was solid, with a single exception. In opposition were eight out of ten Democrats, one Progressive, and Senator Wright, of San Diego, the lone Taft Republican in the chamber.

Senator Curtin's resolution proposed that "the people of the State of California defer to the wishes of the President of the United States, and this Legislature will not at this session pass the bills advised against."

Calls for New Treaty.

The condition was included that it be understood the people of the state desired substantially the ends sought in the administration measure, and "that the President of the United States be requested to endeavor to secure such treaty or other agreement from any nation protesting against the passage of bills under consideration as will effectually accomplish the end and purpose herein mentioned."

The chief arguments advanced against the bill and in support of the Curtin resolution were:

"That the bill was discourteous to the President of the United States and the imperial government of Japan."

"That the ends it sought might better and more permanently be attained by federal negotiations."

"That those opposed to it might invoke the referendum, thus inhibiting effective action under its provisions for a year and seven months, during which Japanese advised of the intentions of the state might acquire all the land they were able to buy without let or hindrance."

"In 1907 and 1911," urged Senator Curtin, "we had the same conditions

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## MULRANEY'S PLOT FOR LIFE REVEALED

"Outside Manager" Tells How Slayer Cleverly Concealed Scheme in Death House That Fooled Sulzer.

## LAWYER ALSO HOODWINKED

Condemned Man Sent Instructions from Sing Sing to Witnesses and Involved Sipp, Who Figures in Harlem Police Graft Scandals.

The story of how "Happy Jack" Mulroney, immured in the death house at Sing Sing, concocted and got before the public a tale of perjured testimony so cleverly constructed that the Governor of the state and Mulroney's own counsel were hoodwinked was told in Judge Rosalsky's part of General Sessions yesterday by Nicholas Jacobson, Jacobson was "outside manager" of Mulroney's campaign. He received the veiled instructions, interpreted them and carried them out.

It was also brought out by Jacobson that George A. Sipp, a principal witness in the police graft cases, was relied upon by Mulroney to furnish him with funds when the exchequer became low. "Happy Jack" informed Jacobson that he had instructed Sipp, whom he knew well, to give \$100 to "the man from Chicago." Jacobson was to be "the man from Chicago." No necessity for the \$100 arose and Jacobson did not put Mulroney's faith to the test.

Buell's Part as Slayer.

William Buell, whom Mulroney accused of the murder of Patrick McBrean, of which Mulroney was convicted, had an important part in the plot. He was to "stand for" the accusation of murder. Buell yesterday read a letter which he got from Mulroney soon after the accusation was brought against him by "Happy Jack," two weeks or more ago. The letter was written to Buell's wife, and in somewhat vague language, which passed the warden's office at Sing Sing, gave directions as to the part Buell was to play. Buell, however, was unwilling to "stand for" the murder charge, and his change of front was responsible for the revelations made by Jacobson yesterday.

"Happy" used to write down letters two or three times a week," said Jacobson, "or he'd send down a whole book—eight or ten pages—and tell who should stay in this and who should study that. He would write the things like they were the real truth and would say: 'Find out the party's name who heard this or who heard that.' Then I'd go and find some one to sign an affidavit to the things 'Happy' had wrote in his letter. He'd always have new stories made up by the time I went up to see him again."

"I'd take 'Happy's' letter to some one, and if they would stand for it I'd drill them in it and get them to sign an affidavit to it. These affidavits was to go to Mr. Shay, Mulroney's lawyer, but Mr. Rubin (Assistant District Attorney) got them first."

"I got one fellow, John Miller, who was to swear he heard a fellow come into a saloon an' ask: 'How's all the boys on 108th street? How's Jack Mulroney?' I was to be the one that answered him that Jack was going to die, an' he was to say: 'If the truth would of come out he would be free.' Miller went down to Mr. Shay's office

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## WHITMAN A WITNESS AGAINST INSPECTORS

District Attorney Alarms Defence by Story of How Murtha Came to His Home Seeking Immunity.

SURPRISE AS STATE RESTS

Prosecution Forces Dougherty and Schmittberger to Make Damaging Admissions—Detective Thomas Angers Accused by Evidence.

In unexpected and dramatic fashion, District Attorney Whitman rested the case of the State against ex-Inspectors Dennis Sweeney, James F. Thompson, John J. Murtha and James E. Hussey yesterday afternoon. Two hours later, when a recess was taken prior to going on with a night session, the District Attorney declared he was certain that the jury would find all four guilty of the crime charged—conspiring to keep George A. Sipp, the Harlem resort keeper, out of the jurisdiction of the court when he was under a grand jury subpoena.

District Attorney Whitman's climax was a surprise to the defence, and when Court Clerk Penney called out "Officer Thomas," Inspector "Murtha" half rose from his chair, and his co-defendants shifted in their seats.

Quickly Thomas was sworn, and for the first time in the case, District Attorney Whitman rose to do the examining himself. Thomas, who is better known as "Al" Thomas, described himself as a first grade detective, attached to District Attorney Whitman's staff.

Thomas's story, and he was corroborated in its essentials by District Attorney Whitman, was that Inspector Murtha, on March 15, met him and told him he wanted to confess and wanted immunity from Mr. Whitman. Abraham S. Gilbert, counsel for Murtha, tried every legal artifice at his disposal to prevent Thomas's story from getting on the record, but Justice Seabury overruled all his objections.

Whitman Silences Lawyer.

Mr. Gilbert even went to the extreme of calling District Attorney Whitman as his own witness, in an effort to show Thomas was violating confidence. But the District Attorney told Mr. Gilbert—and the jurors leaned forward in their seats, their hands to their ears, to catch every word—that all Thomas testified to was not in confidence. What Mr. Gilbert had in mind, Mr. Whitman explained, was a confidential talk he and Murtha, at Murtha's request, had in a room off the witness's study in his home, in East 26th street.

"What I said with Murtha in that little room," said the District Attorney, "I have kept sacred. And I intend to do so, unless you want to know what it was."

"No," answered Mr. Gilbert quickly, "I don't wish to hear it."

When Thomas, who also told how Murtha admitted he had contributed to the Fox defence fund, raised by the four defendants and Captain Walsh, left the stand, all four inspectors glowered at him.

Inspector Sweeney, who the state alleges was the chief conspirator in the plot to keep Sipp away from New York State, turned around in his chair to look after Thomas as he left the courtroom, and as the detective reached the door Sweeney thrust forward his thin, pallid face, and, opening his mouth to utter each line in his face spelled hatred, he snorted after the retreating form of Thomas.

After Thomas's story had become public property policemen were openly declaring that he would be back pounding the pavement in uniform before forty-eight hours.

"Well," said one man conversant with the ways of the Police Department, "Waldo does not find something on which he can hang a charge against Thomas for his loyalty to District Attorney Whitman it will be the first time he has failed."

No Address by Defence.

When Mr. Whitman announced that the people rested there was a hurried consultation between the lawyers for the defence. Then John B. Stanchfield made the usual motions to dismiss, which Justice Seabury denied.

The defence took a turn at surprise by not making an opening address to the jury, and elated the prosecution by the character of the case it presented.

First they called Chief Inspector Schmittberger, and followed him with Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, who testified on direct examination to the receiving of the affidavits on which Sipp was arrested in Atlantic City.

But on cross-examination the prosecution scored one of its biggest points in the whole trial, when, under the searching fire of Assistant District Attorney Frank A. Moss's questions, Dougherty was forced to admit that he knew when he read the affidavits that Sipp's charges of graft against the police would probably be rendered worthless as a result of these "faked" charges, and Mr. Moss wrung a tacit admission to the same effect from Schmittberger.

Of even greater importance was the statement literally dragged out of the Second Deputy Police Commissioner that he believed he told Commissioner Waldo that these accusations against

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## FIRST MURDER BY AUTO Chicago Chauffeur Convicted and Sent to Prison.

Chicago, May 2.—Lawrence Lindbloom, a chauffeur, who in 1910 ran over and killed Joseph Weise, was today found guilty of murder by a jury and sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment. The evidence showed he was driving about thirty-five miles an hour when the car struck Weise.

This is the first conviction for murder by automobile in Cook County, although there have been several convictions for manslaughter.

Four automobile owners were on the jury.

## EXIT CAR HORSE MAY 15 Belt Line Gets Permits for Storage Batteries.

"Alas, poor Dobbin, I knew him well!"

Some day in the dim future a laborer, excavating for the new subway, will throw up a crumbling skull on his steam shovel, and the foreman on the job will grasp it with these memorable words. It will be the skull of the last car horse, long since taken to his fathers, for by the middle of this very month storage battery cars will be running from the Battery to 59th street over the route now taken by the faithful steeds which hauled the Belt Line express.

Permission was granted to the Belt Line Railway Corporation yesterday by the Public Service Commission to replace its horse-drawn vehicles with cars driven by storage batteries. Several of these cars have been tried and found satisfactory. It was said at the offices of the company yesterday afternoon that all the horsecars on its lines would be withdrawn by about May 15.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, May 2.—The Senate to-night passed Assemblyman Silverstein's bill compelling the abolishment of horse cars in first class cities. It has been amended so the Public Service Commission may have control over securities issued for this purpose.

## HOPS IN AFTER LOST LEG Corona Man Claims Limb Found in Road by Farmer.

A one-legged man hobbled into the police station at Elmhurst, Queens, on crutches yesterday and asked the lieutenant at the desk if he had his other leg. The lieutenant was about to call for help, when he remembered that Frederick Peep, a farmer, had brought a wooden leg to the station the day before, which he found on Trotting Course Lane.

"Is that yours?" asked the lieutenant. "You bet you," said the man, who gave his name as George Brooks, of No. 62 Cambridge avenue, Corona. "I'll have to strap it on tighter the next time I go riding on that mare of mine."

## FOUND LOVE WITH SHOES Woman Worth \$500,000 Weds Man Who Sold Her Footwear.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, May 2.—James Murray, of Kingston, clerk in a Plymouth drygoods store, who has not taken a vacation in ten years, is on his honeymoon to-day with his bride, who was Miss Sarah Ella Seamans, a Brooklyn heiress. Mrs. Murray, who is twenty-two years older than her husband, inherited \$500,000 from her father, James M. Seamans.

Mrs. Murray has a summer home at Duxbury. On one of her automobile rides last summer along the South Shore she passed through Plymouth and stopped in a store. Murray waited on her. The admiration was mutual. The result was that Mr. Murray walked up to the manager last Wednesday and said, "I would like a vacation."